

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
25 for each column.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LVI. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1856. NO. 33.

Choice Poetry.

I AM WEARY.

IN "SONS OF 'MARTIN BELL."

I am weary—end and weary
Of this caroled dream of day;
Life and pleasures are but dreary,
As their halcyon fades away.
When the early morn'g quivers:
When the dawn's beams are shot;
Even my spirit's hope then waters,
And each joy is weary-bred.

I am weary—end and weary
Of the friendship earth hath borne;
Hearts and loves too quickly given;
Promises too soon forborne.
When the charms of moon-day, panned,
Spread their child's virtues round—
Even my nature then is banished,
And my soul is weary-bound.

I am weary—end and weary
Of the beggar's cure of time;
For when fortune waxes her music,
Proud misfortune quells the chime.
When the shades of eve are pending;
When the impering day is spent;
Like the trembling poplar bud,
All my thoughts are weary-bred.

I am weary—end and weary
Of each day's nature's claim;
All is false—none is dreary,
And my life is but a name.
When by some gleam of friendship,
When the light of love is laid;
Silent thoughts are weary-bred,
And my spirit dwells away.

I am weary—always weary;
Morn and noon—no end and night;
Every hope and every dream;
Sinks for an eternal light.
Could earth's hope ever be true,
Still earth's hope would be true;
Then my spirit's hope would be true,
And my spirit dwells away.

KIND WORDS.

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mid-day glory shine,
So words of kindness—
Which the heart's truest friend
O'er the world's love, wherever thou art,
Thy own brother's mortal breath,
And thy soul's bright light,
And thy heart's truest friend.

Miscellaneous.

Fast Young Men take Notice.

We heard an incident which took place in or near Aquia, in this county, a few weeks since, which we relate for the especial benefit of those young men who are interested. After church, a young man—nameless for the present—stepped up to one of the handsomest and best girls of the county, to whom he has been showing considerable attention of late, and requested the pleasure of her company home. It was granted, and they started. Elated, no doubt, with his success, the young man was thrown off his guard, and desiring to say something of a very tender nature, he turned his face towards his partner's, and whispered the communication. But that was an unlucky whisper, for the same breath that conveyed the message—of love, perhaps—also bore to the ears of the lady the fumes of alcohol. Withdrawing her arm from that of her gallant, the Miss turned from him in disgust, exclaiming: "Sir, you have been drinking whiskey, you can't go with me." She went her way alone, leaving the lover of the "ardent" completely nonplussed, amid the groans and jeers of many spectators of the whole affair. We trust this will be a lesson, not only to this one, but for all young men who read this. The truth of the above is vouched for by an eye-witness.—*Connersville Telegraph.*

Beware of a woman who worships dress.

In nine cases out of ten such a woman is without a single redeeming qualification. Dressy people are generally those who lack brains and education, and cheat themselves into the belief that the world, in admitting their gewgaws, forgets that their hearts are unoccupied by a single womanly emotion. A man who is attracted by mere dress is undeserving of the prize, and is a dear bargain even to the fool who entraps him. Young ladies who expect to catch a husband by means of flounced skirts and Narchin collars, should try the virtue of amiability and conscientiousness before their fully conscious them to the ranks of spinsterdom.

Extravagant people are never generous.

The woman who pays thirty dollars for a silk dress is just the person to repulse with contempt the pauper who applies to her for a loaf of bread. The largest hearts are not those which palpit beneath more antique, not by a good deal. Young men contemplating matrimony will please notice.

Female loveliness never appears to so great advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress.

No true artist ever sets off his angels with towering feathers and grand jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These trinkets may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for simplicity. The vulgar taste is not to be distinguished by gold or diamonds.

Shirts.—In the early Dutch times of N. Y., it is well known, the ladies estimated their wealth by the number of their petticoats.

It would appear that the same custom still prevails there, as the Home Journal says: "We have heard of a lady who has worn at one time, as many as thirty shirts! We do not know what is the usual number, but that seems to us like a few too many."

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

The following account of Washington's victory over the Hessians, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 26th of December, 1777—the day after the celebrated crossing of the Delaware—is from the manuscript of Lieutenant Archer, who was a participant in the conflict:

"I had scarcely put my foot in the stirrup, before an aid-de-camp from the commander-in-chief galloped up to me with a summons to the side of Washington. The General was already on horseback, surrounded by his staff, and on the point of setting out. He was calm and collected as in his cabinet. No sooner did he see me than he waved his hat as a signal to halt. I checked my steed in an instant, and, lifting my hat, waited for his command.

"You are a native of this country?"
"Yes, your Excellency."
"You know the road from McConkey's ferry to Trenton, by the river and Pennington—the by-roads and all?"

"As well as I know my own alphabet!"
"And I pat the neck of my impatient charger."

"Then I may have occasion for you—you will remain with the staff. Ah! that is a spirited animal you ride, Lieutenant Archer," he added, smiling, as the fiery beast made a devilish start that set half the group in motion.

"Your Excellency?"

"Never mind," said Washington, smiling again, as another impatient spring of my charger cut short the sentence: "I see the height of the column are in motion; you will remember," and waving his hand, he gave the rein to his steed—while I felt bewildered into the staff. This was on the evening of December 25, 1777.

The ferry was close at hand, but the intense cold made the march anything but pleasant. We, however, hoped on the morrow to redeem our country by striking the signal blow, and every heart beat with anticipation of victory. Column after column of our little army defiled at the ferry, and the night had scarcely set in before the last detachment had been embarked. As I wheeled my horse upon the bank above the landing place, I paused an instant to look back through the obscurity of the scene. The clouds betokened an approaching tempest, and I could with difficulty penetrate with my eyes the increasing gloom. As I put my hand across the brow to pierce the darkness, a gust of wind, sweeping down the river, whirled the snow into my face and momentarily blinded my sight.

At last I discerned the opposite shore amid the obscurity. The landscape was wild and gloomy. A few desolate looking houses were only visible, and the flitting pieces of ice now jammed with a crash together and floated slowly apart, leaving scarcely space for the boat to pass. The dangers of navigation can better be imagined than described, for the utmost exertions could just prevent the frail structures of rafts from being crushed. The cannoners beneath me were dragging a piece of artillery up the ascent, and the men were rapidly forming on the shore below as they landed. It was a stirring scene. At this instant, plunging my reins into my steed, I galloped off to overtake the General and his staff.

It was now ten o'clock; and so much time had been consumed, that it became impossible to reach our destination before daybreak, and consequently all certainty of a surprise was over. A hasty council was, therefore, called on horseback, to determine whether to retreat or not. A few minutes decided. All were unanimous to proceed, at every peril.

"Gentlemen," said Washington, after they had severally spoken, "when we all agree, the attack shall take place. General," he continued, turning to Sullivan, "your brigade shall march by the river road, while I take that by Pennington. Let us arrive as near 8 o'clock as possible. But do not pause when you reach the outposts. Drive them in before their ranks can form, and pursue them to the very centre of the flank. I shall be there to take them in the flank—the rest we must leave to the God of battles. And now, gentlemen, to our posts. In five minutes we must be in motion."

The eagerness of our troops to come up to the enemy was never more conspicuous than on the morning of that eventful day. We had scarcely lost sight of Sullivan's detachment across the intervening fields, before the long threatened storm burst over us. The night was intensely cold; the sleet and rain rattled incessantly upon the men's knapsacks; and the wind shrieked, howled and roared among the old pine trees with terrible violence. At times the snow fell perpendicularly downwards—then it blew horizontally in their faces with furious impetuosity, and again it was whirled wildly on high, eddying round and round, sweeping away on the whistling tempest far down in the gloom. The tramp of the men, the low orders of the officers, the occasional rattle of a musket, were almost lost in the shrill voice of the gale, or the sullen roar of the forest. Even those sounds at length ceased, and we continued to march in profound silence, the stillness increasing as we drew near the outposts of the enemy. The redoubled violence of the gale, though it added to the sufferings of our brave contingents, was even hailed with joy, as it decreased the chances of our discovery and made us once more hope for a successful surprise. Nor were those sufferings light. Through that dreadful night nothing but the lofty patriotism of freemen could have sustained them. Half clothed; many without shoes; whole companies without blankets; they yet pressed heavily on against the storm, though drenched to the skin, and

shivering at every blast, too often marking their foot-steps with blood. Old as I am, the recollection is still vivid in my mind.—God forbid that such suffering should ever have to be endured again.

The dawn at last came; but the storm still raged. The trees were borne down with the sleet, and the slush was ankle deep in the roads. The fields that we passed over were covered with a wet spongy snow, and the half-buried houses looked bleak and desolate in the uncertain morning light.—It had been my lot to witness but few such forbidding scenes. At this instant a messenger dashed furiously up to announce that the outposts of the British were being driven in.

"Forward!—forward!" cried Washington, himself galloping to the head of the column; "push on, my brave fellows—on!"

They started like lancers at the cry of the pack, as their General's voice was seconded by a heavy fire from the riflemen in the rear, and forgetting everything but the foe, marched rapidly in silent eagerness toward the sound of the cannon. As they emerged from the woods, the scene burst upon them.

The town lay but a short distance ahead, just discernible through the twilight, and seemed buried in repose. The streets were wholly deserted, and as yet the alarm had not reached the main body of the enemy. A single horseman was seen, however, flitting through the mist—he was lost behind a clump of trees, and then re-appeared, dashing wildly down the main street of the village. I had no doubt that he was a messenger from the outposts for a reinforcement, and if suffered to rally once, we knew all hope was gone. To the forces he left we now turned our attention.

The first charge of our gallant contingents had driven the outposts in like the shocks of an avalanche. Just aroused from sleep, and taken completely by surprise, they did not at first pretend to make a stand, but retreated rapidly in disorder before our van-guard. A few moments, however, had sufficed to recall their reeling faculties; and perceiving the insignificant force opposed to them, they halted, hesitated, rallied, poured in a heavy fire, and even advanced cheering to the onset. But at this moment our main body emerged from the wood, and when my eye first fell upon the Hessians grating, they were beginning again to stagger.

"On—on! Push on, contingents of the!" shouted the officer in command.

The men, with admirable discipline, still forebore their shouts, and steadily moved on against the now flying outposts. In another instant the Hessians were in full retreat upon the town.

"By heaven!" ejaculated an aid-de-camp at my side, as a rolling fire of musketry was at once heard at the distance of half a mile across the village, "there goes Sullivan's brigade—the day is ours!"

"Charge that artillery with a detachment from the Eastern regiment!" shouted the General, as the battery of the enemy was seen a little to the right.

The men leveled their bayonets, marched steadily up to the mouth of the canon, and before the artillery could bring their pieces to bear, carried them with a cheer. Just then the surprised enemy were seen endeavoring to form in the main street, ahead, and the rapidly increasing fire on the side of Sullivan told that the day in that quarter was merely maintained. A few moments of indecision would ruin all.

"Press on—press on there!" shouted the commander-in-chief; "charge them before they can form—follow me!" The effect was electric. Gallant as they had been before, our brave troops now seemed to be carried away with perfect enthusiasm. The men burst into a cheer at the sight of their commander's daring, and dashing into the town, carried everything before them.

The half-formed Hessians opened a desultory fire, fell in before our impetuous attack, wavered, broke, and in five minutes were flying pell-mell through the town; while our troops, with admirable discipline, still maintaining their ranks, pressed steadily up the street, driving the foe before them. They had scarcely gone a hundred yards before the banners of Sullivan's brigade were seen floating through the mist ahead. A cheer burst from our men. It was answered back from our approaching comrades, and perceiving themselves hemmed in from all sides, the whole regiment we had routed laid down their arms.

The instant victory was ours, and the foe having surrendered, every unmanly exultation had disappeared from the countenances of our men. The fortune of war had turned against the foe—it was not the part of brave men to add insult to misfortune.

We were on the point of dismounting, when an aid-de-camp wheeled around the corner of the street ahead, and checking his bounding charger at the side of Washington, exclaimed breathlessly: "A detachment has escaped—they are in full retreat on the Princeton road!"

Quick as thought the commander-in-chief swung himself into the saddle again, and, looking hastily around the troop of officers, singled me out.

"Lead, Archer, you know the roads.—Col. C.—will march his regiment around and prevent the enemy's retreat. You will take them the shortest route."

I bowed, and, perceiving the colonel was at some distance ahead, went like an arrow down the street to join him. It was but the work of an instant to wheel the men into a neighboring avenue, and before five minutes the muskets of the retreating foe could be seen through the intervening trees. I had chosen a cross path, which, making as it were the longest side of a triangle, entered

the Princeton road a short distance above the town, we would thus be enabled to cut off the enemy's retreat. The hard struggle to attain the desired point, where the two roads intersect, was short but fierce. We had already advanced, and, although the enemy pressed on with the eagerness of despair, our gallant fellows were on their part inspired with the enthusiasm of conscious victory. As we were cheered by finding ourselves ahead, a bold, quick push enabled us to reach it some seconds before the foe, and rapidly facing about as we wheeled into the road, we summoned the discomfited enemy to surrender. In an hour I reported myself at head quarters as the aid-de-camp to Col. C.—to announce our success.

The exultation of our countrymen on learning the battle at Trenton, no pen can picture. One universal shout of victory rolled from Massachusetts to Georgia. The drooping spirits of the colonies were reanimated by the news; the hopes for a successful termination of the contest once more aroused; and the enemy paralyzed by the blow, retreated in disorder toward Princeton and New Brunswick.

Anecdote.

Old Parson B., who presided over a little flock in one of the back towns in the State—was, without any exception, the most eccentric divine we ever knew. His eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance we will relate.

Among his church members was one who invariably made a practice of leaving the church ere the parson was two-thirds through his sermon. This was practiced so long, that after awhile it became a matter of course, and no one, save the divine, seemed to take notice of it. And he at length notified brother P. that such a thing must, he felt assured, be needless, but P. said at that hour his family needed his services at home, and he must do it; nevertheless, on leaving church he always took a roundabout course, which by some mysterious means always brought him in close proximity with the village tavern, which he would enter, "and thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. ascertained from some source that P.'s object in leaving church was to obtain a "draw," and he determined to stop his leaving and disturbing the congregation in future, if such a thing were possible.

The next Sabbath, brother P. left his seat at the usual time, and started for the door, when Parson B. exclaimed:

"Brother P.!"

P., on being thus addressed, stopped short, and gazed toward the pulpit.

"Brother P.," continued the parson, "there is no need of your leaving church at this time, as I passed the tavern this morning, I made arrangements with the landlord to keep your toddy hot till church was out."

The surprise and mortification of the brother can hardly be imagined.

Waking up Sinners.

We have heard of an old minister in Kentucky, who purchased a whistle, and when his hearers went to sleep, as usual, he emitted from it a very shrill sound. All were awake, and stood up to hear him launch forth thus:

"Well, you are a set of smart specimens of humanity, ain't ye?" as he slowly gazed at his wondering people; "when I preach the gospel you go to sleep; when I play the fool, you are wide awake, and look like a rush of horsetails with a pole in their nest."

Ladies vs. Gentlemen.—Three things that a lady cannot do:

1st. She cannot pass a millinery shop without stopping.

2d. She cannot see a piece of lace without asking the price.

3d. She cannot see a baby without kissing it.

A lady turns the tables on the gentlemen as follows:

Three things a gentleman "cannot do":

1st. He cannot go through the house and shut the doors after him.

2d. He cannot have a shirt made to suit him.

3d. He can never be satisfied with the ladies' fashions.

One of the wisest looking but witziest members of the Boston Bar was the late H. H. Fuller, brother to the gifted Margaret Fuller, or Countess O.—G. I.

In the Boston Transcript, relates that being once engaged in a case where the opposing counsel had obtained great weight with the jury by closing his appeal in a flood of tears, Mr. Fuller saw that with the jury in their then state of mind, all was lost. So, rising to reply, in a slow and measured way, he commenced with that well known pulpit formula:—"We will close this case with a few words."

Before he could proceed further, the joke of the whole thing, was seen and appreciated; the court, jury, and audience, were convulsed with laughter, and the charm was broken.

Bar-Room Scene.

"Did I understand you to say, stranger, you was from Chicago?"

"I said so."

"Well, I've a brother there—Pelag Jones—lawyer—know him, hey?"

"Yes, I know Pelag Jones, lawyer."

"Do you?" (much animated) "how's he doing, precisely? Right smart, eh? Keen fellow? What do you think he'll make if he keeps on?"

"I think, if he don't have any serious pull backs, he'll make a regular built jack-ass!"—(Exit inquirer.)

Troubles are like hornets, the less you make about them the better, for your enemy will only bring the whole swarm upon you.

The Way to Cape Ann.

Some forty years ago there lived in Boston a Frenchman, who had been but a short time in the country, and who spoke our language very imperfectly. He had occasion to visit Gloucester, Cape Ann, and in three days there were no railroads, consequently he had to make his journey by some other conveyance. Accordingly he procured a horse and started off on horseback. He found but little difficulty on the road until after he had passed Beverly bridge, when not knowing which way to turn, he did as any other wise man would have done in such a case, inquired of the first person he met which was the right road. There happened to be a free and easy Yankee passing along just at the time, and our traveller raised his hand to his hat and bowed, as Frenchmen often will do, and thus addressed the Yankee:

"Voulez vous tell me the way to Keep On?"

"Well," was the reply, "I don't know any better way you can keep on, unless you tie your legs together under the horse."

"Be gar, I no wants to keep on the horse; I wants de place Keep On."

"Oh! you want the place to keep on, do you? Now, down this way we always think the place to keep on is the saddle; and I guess you're in the right spot."

"You no understand; I no want de horse nor de saddle; I wants vat you call de Keep On de Keep Ann."

"Well now, stranger, you are an old rogue. This is a very moral town, and our selection would not allow anybody to keep Ann or any other woman."

"You be von tick head, you rascal, I no wants your Madame Ann; 'tis de town, de place, Keep Ann."

"Worse and worse, you want the town to keep Ann, do you? No, Monsieur, that won't go down at all, you would ruin the reputation of the town of ancient Beverly. 'Tisn't do, stranger."

"I will vight you, sare; you insult me.—I ask you de way to Keep Ann, and you tell me about de horse, de saddle, and de woman. Now sare, will you tell me de way to Keep Ann, de Gloucester-her?"

"Oh! Lo! now I take I suppose you want to know the way to Gloucester, Cape Ann, don't you?"

"Oui, oui, dats it."

"Well, why in thunder didn't you say so at first? Keep straight ahead and turn to the right."

"Tanke you, tanke you, Monsieur; I no rights you now. Bonjour."

And the traveller went on his way rejoicing.

A Shrewd Editor.

At a Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

"The speaker said that editors were like other shrewd men, who had to live with their eyes and ears open. He related a story of an editor who started a paper in a new village at the West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper."

He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough his next issue contained the promised "smasher" and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissars in hand, was seated in his sanctum cutting out news, when in walked a large man, with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in. "No sir," was the reply, "he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers; he will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with a club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vanished down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked him if the editor was in. "Yes sir," was the prompt response; "you will find him seated up stairs reading a newspaper." The latter on entering the room with a furious oath commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs and pounded each other to their hearts' content.

Mr. John Clark, of the Boston Courier, while recently confined to his bed by severe illness, wrote to a "down town" friend as follows:

"They say I am better to-day; I suppose I am. I shall move now from externals than from bodily pain; and what with the cat's paw, and the dog's paw, and the young lady next door, who is trying her prettiest to be a prima donna, it is hard to say when I shall be released from this bed. Please send me one of Snodgrass's rifles, that I may silence these devilish influences on the shed; and send, also, a shallow young man, with long light hair, a smooth face, and a drawing voice, to quiet the musical prodigy in embryo."

A Touching Incident.

The saddest story that we have ever read was of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy, just as yours is, reader, whom his mother one bright morning rigged out in a beautiful jacket all shining with gilt and buttons, and as gay as a mother's love could make it, and then permitted him to go out to play. He had scarcely stepped from the door of the "Swiss Cottage," when an enormous eagle swooped him from the earth, and bore him to his nest, high up among the mountains, and yet within sight of the house of which he had been the joy. There he was killed and devoured, the cry being at a point which was literally inaccessible to man, so that no relief could be afforded. In tearing the child to pieces, the eagle so placed his gait jacket in the nest, that it became a fixture there, and whenever the wind blew it would flutter, and the sun would shine upon its lovely trimmings and ornaments. For years it was visible from the lowlands long after the eagle had abandoned the nest. What a sight it must have been to the parents of the victim!

The Editor of the Wisconsin Mirror.

"The paper published in the words" thus speaks of the progress of the settlement:

"We have six married men, five married women, and one aunt; four young men, four young women, and a very big half dozen children; and lots of workmen brought here every morning and taken away every evening by Ager's omnibus. We have one engineer, and dam builder, one boarding-house keeper, two joiners, one secretary, three printers, one devil, and one editor—the last two being quite intimate. We have one piano, two melodions, one drum, and two house-made four legged stools, because there were't chairs enough; one flute, one fiddle, one fiddle, and sometime's Ager's tin horn. We have two horses, one cow, and one calf; four canary birds, two cats, no dogs, twelve hens, three owls, and twenty-five partridges; besides Col. Anderson's mules over the river—and when we get a railroad, school-house, and bell, we shall be the happiest community in Christendom."

The following queer items were recently found in the records of the Old Andover Church, in Massachusetts:

"January 17th, 1712. Voted, (under protest) yt those persons who have pews sit with their wives."

"November 10th, 1713. Granted to Richard Barker four shillings, for his extraordinary trouble in sweeping up our meeting house *ge past year*."

"March 17th, 1796. Voted, that all the English women in the parish who marry or associate with Negro or Mulatto men be seated in the Meeting House with Negro women."

This old church was evidently not quite so rich—in lands and tithes at least—as Trinity Church in New York, nor quite so aristocratic as Grace Church, in the same city.

"The pig population—(four-legged)—of the Mississippi Valley is estimated at between forty and fifty millions—nearly two pigs a-piece for every human being in the United States! Socialism would, we suppose, advocate a fair division of those porkers, so that every pigless man, woman, and child, could be the possessor of at least one pig; and, if that millennial day ever dawns when there will be laid for every one of the landless, there will also be pigs for the pigless—sheep for the sheepless, souls for the soulless, hearts for the heartless, oxen for the oxless, and asses—but we cannot now afford further space for the enumeration of all the blessings that the Socialists will enjoy in "the good time coming."

The fashion of wearing vegetables upon the head has been introduced the present year, and ladies look as though they had been to market, and were returning with their purchase hanging down the back of their necks. The favorite ornaments for bonnets and head dresses at present, are bunches of fruit, such as currants, gooseberries, cherries, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, peaches, apples and quinces. Most Pompadour-like and tempting do the spring bonnets look, with these fruity decorations, and the normal fondness of the mother of us all, for apples, has broken out in the most astonishing form.—*Village Record.*

Pontooners and Petticoats.—A young woman has been working in the factory of the American ship company, at Westfield, during the last six months, attired in male clothes. She pretended to be a nice young man of 17, smoked large Havanas made at Peeding Hills, was a successful bawd among the young ladies, and acted her part as a modern gentleman very well to all outside appearances.

Increase of Wealth in Ohio.—In the year 1850, before the completion of its railway system, the State of Ohio had an aggregate amount of taxable property rated at \$439,876,310, and in the year 1855, after the completion of the system, the value of the same description of property is set down at \$430,877,354, very nearly double.—Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the wonderful effects of railway improvements upon the prosperity of a State. Ohio has entered more largely than any other member of the confederacy upon the development of the system of railways.

The lady editor of the Clyde (N. Y.) Times thinks that "just the time" for ladies to walk is in the morning—when the sun just illumines the landscape—when the song-birds joyfully trill their melodious notes—when the flowers send forth their sweetest fragrance—when all nature is lively, lovely, and refreshing.

Queen Victoria's Children.

The Queen of England may not be a great sovereign, but she undoubtedly deserves the higher praise of being a true woman. Considering the forces which are added to her example by her exalted position, it can hardly be doubted that she confers a greater benefit on her subjects by the model she exhibits of all the womanly domestic virtues than would result from great capacity for affairs of State. The Toronto Globe has taken pains to collect from the English papers an account of the manner the Queen brings up her children, from which we make the following extracts:

"It would seem that the whole household is up betimes, that the young people breakfast at eight and dine at one, which hours some people think decidedly vulgar. During the forenoon they keep to their books. Then the boys are drilled in military exercises, while the girls, we suppose, practice calisthenics. After this they have an hour of music and dancing. By this time dinner is ready, and when its tolls are sounded the children go to the riding school, from which they proceed, the princesses to drawing and music, and the princes to a carpenter's shop, where they hammer and saw and turn till they are tired, after which they occasionally spend some time in a laboratory fitted up for their peculiar use. The school is now ended, and while the girls go out to play or ride, the boys go out to walk, play, ride, or shoot till tea time. Then comes the preparations for the lessons to-morrow, and to bed! Such, according to the English papers, is the daily life of the Queen's children; and when we add that, morning and evening, they are trained in the truths of religion, we believe we have before us the fact that the first family in the Empire is regulated in a fashion which it were well for a good many other families if they would but imitate."

Sporting Accidents.—A record of statistics, kept by Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, Long Island, of persons killed or wounded by themselves or their companions while out gunning for little birds, shows the number of killed to be 262 and of wounded 77 during the years 1852-'3-'4-'5-'6. From this it would appear that gunning is rather more dangerous sport than is generally supposed.

Mr. Meriam has also kept a record of the deaths from the use of champagne since 1850, by which it appears that in the six years up to May, 1856, there were 169 killed and 279 wounded by the explosive compound, making a total of 448. Mr. M. says:—"The season of the year has now arrived when the heat acts upon all burning fluids and renders their use increasingly dangerous."

Something New.

Mr. Meriam writes to the New York Herald: "The records of the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, last year, compared with the records of temperature and of lightning, show that the most appalling mortality by the pestilence was when the thunder storms were the most active.—When Dr. Barton, president of the sanitary board of New Orleans, called upon me to examine my meteorological record of 1853, for that portion of the year in which the yellow fever prevailed so fearfully in that city, I said to him, 'If you will refer to your record for the day in which the fever was most fatal, I will refer to my record and see what was the state of the atmosphere on that day.' He said the 20th of August.—On that day more than three hundred were numbered with the dead. Our record says, '20th of August—great thunder storm at New Orleans, reaching to Mobile.' Here the two records met and united in their testimony."

Interesting from England.

Speculations of the British Press as to the Expected Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Via Cape May we have some interesting items taken from the English papers brought by the steamer City of Baltimore, now coming up the river.

The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal had not yet reached England, but the London press comment freely on the rumors of the probability. The London Times says it may be expected; but considering how much England has borne, she may well allow this to pass over with indifference; but that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton ceases to represent England at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions at St. James. But there will be a remarkable difference between the two cases. Mr. Dallas having been treated with all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be ordered to leave after having endured many literary English aggressions in any foreign court during the present century has been called upon to submit to. The Times traces the suggestion that we should avoid all occasion of offense, and withdraws all assistance from anything which could by any possibility aggravate this dispute. We must undergo the indignity of seeing our Minister dismissed from the diplomatic circle of Washington for an offense supported by testimony on which we should never dream of convicting the least of mankind.

The Presidential election must be carried at whatever price, and it is deemed by the present Ministry better to plunge their Government into any amount of disgrace, and to carry into any degree of danger, than to lose a single vote which may be gained by violence to allies or union with criminals.

The Times of the 3d inst. says:—Recent intelligence from the United States leaves little reason to doubt that the government of Mr. Pierce will not stop short in the case in which he is embarked, but will follow up the rejection of the Minister of Walker by the dismissal of the Minister of Queen Victoria. The same electing necessities which make the representatives of a hostile freemason a fit guest and companion for the Chief Magistrate of a Christian and educated republic, have decreed that in spite of our earnest wish to atone for an offense we have unintentionally given Mr. Crampton must be dismissed. The article concludes:—Let us restrict ourselves within our own right and wait with patience to see whether the objects of the American government may not be satisfied by something short of the last extremity.

The London Daily News says it has reason to believe Mr. Crampton has already reached Toronto on his way home. It doubts whether England should send away Mr. Dallas.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The City of Baltimore brings 180 passengers.

The general tone of the British papers is the opposite of hostile.

The London Times deprecates the tone of the American press, and considers even that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and that of Mr. Dallas, which must immediately succeed him, by no means imply a state of war or even a necessary prelude to that calamity. The paper deprecates any party struggles in Parliament on the disputes with America as the speeches may aggravate the present difficulties.

The Daily News does not believe that war will come from the difficulty.

A Scene at the Holy Sepulchre.

A letter from Jerusalem states that on the 26th of April, when the ceremony of distributing the "sacred fire," an annual custom, was celebrated, at the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a serious and disgraceful conflict took place between the Greeks and the Armenians. A great crowd assembled on the occasion, and before the ceremony commenced, much rude and boisterous conduct was indulged in. A number of mischievous boys who were dancing around the tomb of the Saviour, were joined by men of the Greek and Armenian persuasions, and they indulged in buffoonery and indecent gestures, while the spectators laughed, shouted and clapped their hands. The sacred fire was presented at two holes in the doors of the chapel, in front of which a dense crowd had assembled, holding candles in their hands, to light at the sacred flame. While they were engaged in passing the light from one to another, a tremendous hubbub arose accompanied by savage cries. It appeared that a conflict had arisen between the Greeks and Armenians, who had come to blow. A fierce fight ensued, and the infuriated combatants destroyed a large portion of the wood work of the edifice to obtain weapons. Finally the Turkish troops drove them from the church, but not until many of them were seriously injured, having arms and legs broken, &c., although none were killed in the fracas.

Spain and Mexico.

It is stated that the President of the Republic of Mexico hesitates to recognize the Spanish Minister, who comes with such formidable war trappings in his train, and that he would not do so until the Spanish vessels of war left the port of Vera Cruz.

The amount claimed by Spain as losses incurred by Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for a revision of these claims, urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the claimants to deposit their titles with available security for the amounts already paid thereon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish claimants should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases. This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been sent to Vera Cruz to back its complaints.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Singular Case.

Supporter of a Murderer in 1849.

It will be recalled that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the path of the Alexandria canal, near Arlington, and an inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the neck by a knife or dagger in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently 35 or 40 years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a drab coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name and residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative who faintly on seeing the corpse as that of T. W. Hays, of Nottingham, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hays, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows:

"Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hays at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Ohioan, but it turned out that he had arrived home safe. Amid the number who came on to attend the inquest it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate, and after many unsuccessful inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Grubb took an accurate description of the body, and the deceased was interred in Peony Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Halseker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of Polk in 1845, and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 21 years of age, and of temperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Halseker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly. —Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

Murder of a Merchant at Chicago.—Mr. Thomas Applebee, a respectable citizen of Chicago, was found murdered in his store on the morning of the 9th inst. The Tribune of that city says:

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about nine o'clock in the evening by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning, about six o'clock, the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. Applebee lying in the back room terribly beaten and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum on his person the night before, was gone.

It is probable he was dragged into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who may have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which, if not producing death, so stunned his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the heinous outrage is it requires time to ascertain. A reward of \$1500 has been offered for their apprehension.

Mr. Applebee was a quiet, unassuming man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

Contempt of Court.

An unpleasant occurrence took place in Court at West Chester on Thursday last, which led to U. V. Pennypacker being mulcted in a fine of fifty dollars for contempt. It appears that Mr. Pennypacker came in while Mr. Darlington was addressing the Court, and after a word to Mr. D., asking him to suspend his remarks while he offered a paper for confirmation, Mr. P. presented the paper. Judge Haines glanced at it and said to Mr. Darlington, "proceed with the argument." Mr. P. then said, there is a person waiting to have this attended to—the Judge remarked with greater emphasis, "go on Mr. D. with the argument." Mr. P. rethrew the paper which he had laid upon the bench, when the Judge said, let it alone, it will be attended to after awhile. Whereupon Mr. P. said to the Judge, "You needn't get peevish about it." Sir? said the Judge, and Mr. P. repeated it. The Judge, then, addressing the Clerk, said, "Mr. Parker, enter a rule on U. V. Pennypacker, a member of this bar, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, returnable to-morrow morning at nine o'clock." At the time appointed the case came up, and Mr. P.'s answers not being satisfactory to the minds of the Court, he was fined fifty dollars and costs.

An Uncommon Fraud.

The particulars of a monstrous fraud have just come to light at New York. Mr. James Garvie, an aged gentleman of wealth, who resides at Glen Cove, L. I., went to New York a few weeks since, and stopped with an old acquaintance named William Hanna, a poor carpenter. While staying at Hanna's home, Garvie was plied with liquor, and kept in so intoxicated state for about four weeks, during which time he was induced to make over to Hanna the bulk of his property, about \$100,000, comprising money, notes, ships, real estate, and other property. By some mistake, Garvie was allowed to get sober and sensible, when the swindle was at once stopped.

Burning of the Indiana Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the State and of Mr. Patterson the lessee, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Singular Case.

Supporter of a Murderer in 1849.

It will be recalled that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the path of the Alexandria canal, near Arlington, and an inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the neck by a knife or dagger in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently 35 or 40 years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a drab coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name and residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative who faintly on seeing the corpse as that of T. W. Hays, of Nottingham, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hays, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows:

"Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hays at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Ohioan, but it turned out that he had arrived home safe. Amid the number who came on to attend the inquest it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate, and after many unsuccessful inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Grubb took an accurate description of the body, and the deceased was interred in Peony Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Halseker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of Polk in 1845, and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 21 years of age, and of temperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Halseker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly. —Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

Murder of a Merchant at Chicago.—Mr. Thomas Applebee, a respectable citizen of Chicago, was found murdered in his store on the morning of the 9th inst. The Tribune of that city says:

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about nine o'clock in the evening by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning, about six o'clock, the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. Applebee lying in the back room terribly beaten and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum on his person the night before, was gone.

It is probable he was dragged into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who may have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which, if not producing death, so stunned his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the heinous outrage is it requires time to ascertain. A reward of \$1500 has been offered for their apprehension.

Mr. Applebee was a quiet, unassuming man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

Contempt of Court.

An unpleasant occurrence took place in Court at West Chester on Thursday last, which led to U. V. Pennypacker being mulcted in a fine of fifty dollars for contempt. It appears that Mr. Pennypacker came in while Mr. Darlington was addressing the Court, and after a word to Mr. D., asking him to suspend his remarks while he offered a paper for confirmation, Mr. P. presented the paper. Judge Haines glanced at it and said to Mr. Darlington, "proceed with the argument." Mr. P. then said, there is a person waiting to have this attended to—the Judge remarked with greater emphasis, "go on Mr. D. with the argument." Mr. P. rethrew the paper which he had laid upon the bench, when the Judge said, let it alone, it will be attended to after awhile. Whereupon Mr. P. said to the Judge, "You needn't get peevish about it." Sir? said the Judge, and Mr. P. repeated it. The Judge, then, addressing the Clerk, said, "Mr. Parker, enter a rule on U. V. Pennypacker, a member of this bar, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, returnable to-morrow morning at nine o'clock." At the time appointed the case came up, and Mr. P.'s answers not being satisfactory to the minds of the Court, he was fined fifty dollars and costs.

An Uncommon Fraud.

The particulars of a monstrous fraud have just come to light at New York. Mr. James Garvie, an aged gentleman of wealth, who resides at Glen Cove, L. I., went to New York a few weeks since, and stopped with an old acquaintance named William Hanna, a poor carpenter. While staying at Hanna's home, Garvie was plied with liquor, and kept in so intoxicated state for about four weeks, during which time he was induced to make over to Hanna the bulk of his property, about \$100,000, comprising money, notes, ships, real estate, and other property. By some mistake, Garvie was allowed to get sober and sensible, when the swindle was at once stopped.

Burning of the Indiana Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the State and of Mr. Patterson the lessee, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Singular Case.

Supporter of a Murderer in 1849.

It will be recalled that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the path of the Alexandria canal, near Arlington, and an inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the neck by a knife or dagger in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently 35 or 40 years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a drab coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name and residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative who faintly on seeing the corpse as that of T. W. Hays, of Nottingham, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hays, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows:

"Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hays at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Ohioan, but it turned out that he had arrived home safe. Amid the number who came on to attend the inquest it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate, and after many unsuccessful inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Grubb took an accurate description of the body, and the deceased was interred in Peony Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Halseker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of Polk in 1845, and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 21 years of age, and of temperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Halseker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly. —Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

Murder of a Merchant at Chicago.—Mr. Thomas Applebee, a respectable citizen of Chicago, was found murdered in his store on the morning of the 9th inst. The Tribune of that city says:

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about nine o'clock in the evening by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning, about six o'clock, the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. Applebee lying in the back room terribly beaten and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum on his person the night before, was gone.

It is probable he was dragged into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who may have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which, if not producing death, so stunned his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the heinous outrage is it requires time to ascertain. A reward of \$1500 has been offered for their apprehension.

Mr. Applebee was a quiet, unassuming man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

Contempt of Court.

An unpleasant occurrence took place in Court at West Chester on Thursday last, which led to U. V. Pennypacker being mulcted in a fine of fifty dollars for contempt. It appears that Mr. Pennypacker came in while Mr. Darlington was addressing the Court, and after a word to Mr. D., asking him to suspend his remarks while he offered a paper for confirmation, Mr. P. presented the paper. Judge Haines glanced at it and said to Mr. Darlington, "proceed with the argument." Mr. P. then said, there is a person waiting to have this attended to—the Judge remarked with greater emphasis, "go on Mr. D. with the argument." Mr. P. rethrew the paper which he had laid upon the bench, when the Judge said, let it alone, it will be attended to after awhile. Whereupon Mr. P. said to the Judge, "You needn't get peevish about it." Sir? said the Judge, and Mr. P. repeated it. The Judge, then, addressing the Clerk, said, "Mr. Parker, enter a rule on U. V. Pennypacker, a member of this bar, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, returnable to-morrow morning at nine o'clock." At the time appointed the case came up, and Mr. P.'s answers not being satisfactory to the minds of the Court, he was fined fifty dollars and costs.

An Uncommon Fraud.

The particulars of a monstrous fraud have just come to light at New York. Mr. James Garvie, an aged gentleman of wealth, who resides at Glen Cove, L. I., went to New York a few weeks since, and stopped with an old acquaintance named William Hanna, a poor carpenter. While staying at Hanna's home, Garvie was plied with liquor, and kept in so intoxicated state for about four weeks, during which time he was induced to make over to Hanna the bulk of his property, about \$100,000, comprising money, notes, ships, real estate, and other property. By some mistake, Garvie was allowed to get sober and sensible, when the swindle was at once stopped.

Burning of the Indiana Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the State and of Mr. Patterson the lessee, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

Alarm in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and that there is an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection to the sending of a column to one of the Texan provinces, with the circumstance that the Spanish expedition is now in the territory.

Murderers Apprehended.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since. Five men have been arrested as concerned in this crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Hope, David and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the courts is to be held for their trial. —Chicago Press.

It is said that no man can be so accurately calculated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that section.

</

Interesting from England.
Suppression of the British Press, as to the Expected Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.
 PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Via Cape May we have some interesting items taken from the English papers brought by the steamer City of Baltimore, now coming up the river.

The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal had not yet reached England, but the London press comment freely on the rumors of the probability. The London Times says it may be expected; but considering how much England has borne, she may well allow this to pass over with the rest; but that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton ceases to represent England at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions at St. James. But there will be a remarkable difference between the two cases, Mr. Dallas having been treated with all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be ordered to leave after having endured more than any English representative in any foreign court during the present century has been called upon to submit to. The Times retracts its suggestion that we should avoid all occasion of offence, and withdraws all abjection from anything which could by any possibility aggravate this dispute. We must undergo the indignity of seeing our Minister dismissed from the diplomatic circle of Washington for an offence supported by testimony on which we should never dream of convicting the basest of mankind.

The Presidential election must be carried at whatever price, and it is deemed by the present Ministry better to plunge their Government into any amount of disgrace, and this country into any degree of danger, than to lose a single vote which may be gained by incoherence to allies or union with criminals.

The Times of the 3d inst. says:—Recent intelligence from the United States leaves little reason to doubt that the government of Mr. Pierce will not stop short in the cause in which he is embarked, but will follow up the reception of the Minister of Queen Victoria. The same electing necessities which make the representative of a *freeholder* a fit guest and companion for the Chief Magistrate of a Christian and educated republic, have decreed that in spite of our earnest wish to stave for an offence we have unintentionally given Mr. Crampton must be dismissed. The article concludes:—Let us restrict ourselves within our own right and wait with patience to see whether the objects of the American government may not be satisfied by something short of the last extremity.

The London Daily News says it has reason to believe Mr. Crampton has already reached Toronto on his way home. It doubts whether England should send away Mr. Dallas.

SECOND DESPATCH.
 PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The City of Baltimore brings 180 passengers.

The general tone of the British papers is the opposite of hostile.
 The London Times deprecates the tone of the American press, and considers even that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and that of Mr. Dallas, which must immediately succeed him, by no means imply a state of war or even a necessary prelude to that calamity. The Post deprecates any party struggles in Parliament on the disputes with America, as the speeches may aggravate the present difficulties.

The Daily News does not believe that war will ensue from the difficulty.

A Scene at the Holy Sepulchre.
 A letter from Jerusalem states that on the 26th of April, when the ceremony of distributing the "sacred fire," an annual custom, was celebrated, at the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a serious and disgraceful conflict took place between the Greeks and the Armenians. A great crowd assembled on the occasion, and before the ceremony commenced, much rude and boisterous conduct was indulged in. A number of mischievous boys who were dancing around the tomb of the Saviour, were joined by men of the Greek and Armenian persuasions, and they indulged in buffoonery and indecent gestures, while the spectators laughed, shouted and clapped their hands. The sacred fire was presented at two holes in the doors of the chapel, in front of which a dense crowd had assembled, holding candles in their hands, to light at the sacred flame. While they were engaged in passing the light from one to another, a tremendous hubbub arose accompanied by savage cries. It appeared that a conflict had arisen between the Greeks and Armenians, who had come to blows. A fierce fight ensued, and the infuriated combatants destroyed a large portion of the wood work of the edifice to obtain weapons. Finally the Turkish troops drove them from the church, but not until many of them were seriously injured, having arms and legs broken, &c., although none were killed in the fracas.

Spain and Mexico.—It is stated that the President of the Republic of Mexico hesitates to recognize the Spanish Minister, who comes with such formidable war trappings in his train, and that he would not do so until the Spanish vessels of war left the port of Vera Cruz.
 The amount claimed by Spain as losses incurred by Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for a revision of these claims, urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the complainants to deposit their titles with available security for the amounts already paid thereon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish holders should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases.—This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been sent to Vera Cruz to back up its complaints.

Murders Arrested.—Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy of a German family of seven persons being murdered and their bodies buried in their dwelling near St. Joseph, Mo., some two weeks since.—Five men have been arrested as concerned in the crime, named John Patterson, Geo. W. Lincoln, Warner Rogers, Davis and Myers. Patterson and Myers have confessed and implicated the rest. All are in jail, and a special term of the court is to be held for their trial.—Chicago Press.

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

Singular Case.
Supposed Clue to a Murder in 1849.
 It will be recollected that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the tow-path of the Alexandria canal, near Arlington, and an inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the neck by a knife or dagger in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently 35 or 40 years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a drab sack coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name and residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative who fainted on seeing the corpse as that of T. W. Hovey, of Nottingham, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hovey, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows:

"Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hovey at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Ohioan, but it turned out that he had arrived home safe. Amid the number who came on to attend the inauguration it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate; and after many unheeded inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Grubb took an accurate daguerrotype of the body, and the deceased was interred in Penny Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Haebecker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of Polk; and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 21 years of age, and of temperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Haebecker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly.—Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

Murder of a Merchant at Chicago.—Mr. Thomas Applebee, a respectable citizen of Chicago, was found murdered in his store on the morning of the 9th inst. The Tribune of that city says:

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about nine o'clock in the evening by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning, about six o'clock, the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. Applebee lying in the back room, terribly beaten and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum on his person the night before, was gone. It is probable he was deceived into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who must have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which, if not producing death, so stunned his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the fiendish outrage is it requires time to ascertain. A reward of \$1500 has been offered for their apprehension.

Mr. Applebee was a quiet, unassuming man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

Contempt of Court.
 An unpleasant occurrence took place in Court at West Chester on Thursday last, which led to U. V. Pennybacker being fined in a fine of fifty dollars for contempt. It appears that Mr. Pennybacker came in while Mr. Darlington was addressing the Court, and after a word to Mr. D., asking him to suspend his remarks while he offered a paper for confirmation, Mr. P. presented the paper. Judge Haines glanced at it and said to Mr. Darlington, "proceed with the argument." Mr. P. then said, there is a person waiting to have this attended to—the Judge remarked with greater emphasis, "go on Mr. D. with the argument." Mr. P. reached for the paper which he had laid upon the bench, when the Judge said, let it alone, it will be attended to after awhile. Whereupon Mr. P. said to the Judge, "You needn't get peevish about it." Sir? said the Judge, and Mr. P. repeated it. The Judge, then, addressing the Clerk, said, "Mr. Parker, enter a rule on U. V. Pennybacker, a member of this Bar, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, returnable to-morrow morning at nine o'clock." At the time appointed the case came up, and Mr. P. answers not being satisfactory to the minds of the Court, he was fined fifty dollars and costs.

An Enormous Fraud.
 The particulars of a monstrous fraud have just come to light at New York. Mr. James Garvie, an aged gentleman of wealth, who resides at Glen Cove, L. I., went to New York a few weeks since, and stopped with an old acquaintance named William Hanna, a poor carpenter. While staying at Hanna's house, Garvie was plied with liquor, and kept in an intoxicated state for about four weeks, during which time he was induced to make over to Hanna the bulk of his property, about \$100,000, comprising money, notes, ships, real estate, and other property. By some mistake, Garvie was allowed to get sober and sensible, when the swindle was at once stopped.

Burnings of the Indiana Penitentiary.
 Louisville, June 17.—The Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the State and of Mr. Patterson the losses, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Birth in Mexico.—A despatch from Washington states that intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the Government respecting the Spanish expedition, and foreboding an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of Congress, it is added in the despatch, suggest the granting of protection on the condition of a cession to us of the Tehuantepec route, with the circumjacent territory.

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the South part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
 MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.
 UNION STATE TICKET.
 CANAL COMMISSIONER,
 THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)
 AUDITOR GENERAL,
 DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
 SURVEYOR GENERAL,
 B. LAPORTE, (of Bradford.)

A meeting of citizens of Mountjoy township, (we learn from one of our subscribers, who was present,) was held on the 14th inst., at which resolutions were adopted, in opposition to the aggressions of Slavery, in extending it to territory now free, &c. It was also resolved, that the proceedings should be published in the "Sentinel." The fact of their not having been furnished to us, will account for their non-appearance.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation in this place, on Thursday last, the Rev. G. P. VANWYCK, of Bloomington, N. Y., was unanimously elected their Pastor. The invitation will, we have reason to believe, be accepted.

Serious Accident.
 On Saturday evening last, one of our young townsmen, WM. REIDY, was driving a spirited horse in a buggy out Baltimore street, and in attempting to turn, the buggy was overturned, and he was precipitated among the feet of the horse, who was kicking furiously. He received a severe kick in the side and was otherwise severely cut and bruised. We are happy to learn, however, that his wounds are not considered serious.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.
 Sheriff THOMAS, on Thursday last, sold the following properties, at the Court house:

The interest of Jacob Martin in a Lot of Ground, in New Oxford, on which was a two-story brick house, &c.; sold for \$1700. John Smith, purchaser.

A Lot of Three Acres, in New Oxford, sold for \$420; a Lot of Four Acres, adjoining the town, sold for \$400; and a lot of Three Acres, adjoining the above, sold for \$310—all the property of Jacob Martin.—John Smith, purchaser.

A Lot of Ground, in Cumberland township, on which was a small house, &c., the property of Jeremiah Tawney—sold for \$130. Andrew Polley, purchaser.

An election for Directors of the "Hanover Savings Institution" was held on the 7th inst., and the following persons were chosen:—Jacob Wirt, David Forney, George Forry, Jacob Trone, David M. Myers, Jacob Dellone, George Young, Edward Blair, and Martin Lohr. Jacob Wirt, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected President.

Conventions.
 We mentioned last week, that a Convention of the Seceders from the Fillmore American Convention was in session at New York. We now give further proceedings.

On the 16th, there was another session from the seceders, embracing the entire New Jersey delegation, and five others from New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, on the plea that the party had been sold to the Republicans.

The Seceding Convention, on the 16th, after six unsuccessful ballots, nominated by acclamation N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, for President, and Wm. P. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President—passed strong anti Nebraska resolutions—and appointed a committee to confer with the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

The Seceders from the Seceding Convention, joined by self-appointed delegates from other States, met and nominated Robert F. Stockton, of N. J., for President, and Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., for Vice President. It is said that this withdrawal was designed as a ruse to aid the cause of Fillmore and Donaldson, the regular nominees of the American party.

Republican State Convention.
 A State Republican Convention met at Philadelphia on Monday last. The attendance was not large—not more than half of the State being represented. The Hon. John Allison, of Dover, was the President; with a number of Vice Presidents, among whom was John C. Ellis, of Adams county. The Convention adopted a resolution to support the State Ticket nominated by the Union State Convention—to wit: Thomas Cochran, for Canal Commissioner; Darwin Phelps, for Auditor General; and Bartholomew Laporte, for Surveyor General.

The following delegates at large to the National Convention were appointed: Hon. David Wilmot, Thomas Williams, Esq., Hon. John Dick, Hon. John Allison, James P. Varney, and Hon. H. D. Maxwell.

But little other business of interest was transacted.

The exports of specie from New York, for the year 1855, thus far, amount to upwards of THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

There was a large increase in the mortality at New Orleans for the week ending on the 9th inst. It is attributed to diarrhoea and cholera infantum among children.

The Republican Nominee for President.
 It will be seen that Col. FREMONT, of California, has been nominated for President by the National Republican Convention.

It appears to have taken many by surprise, who are not in the secret of the political movements of the day; and, as yet, we are not able to judge how far the nomination may be approved by the opponents of the Administration. The National Intelligencer has the following remarks on the subject:

The Philadelphia Convention.
 The anti-Nebraska, anti-Slavery Convention which met at Philadelphia on the 17th instant to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, made choice, on the first ballot, of JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, of California.

We are so little in the secrets of political parties that this result, so promptly arrived at, was rather a surprise to us. We had seen Colonel FREMONT's name, it is true, frequently used in the newspapers lately in connexion with the Presidency, but we had been led to suppose from public indications that the choice would have fallen on another citizen, whose age and experience in public trusts had given him a great prominence for that exalted station. But the quickness with which the majority united on their candidate only proves that we are not adepts at political divination.

What we say, however, of the unexpectedness to us of Col. FREMONT's nomination is not intended to convey any disparagement of that gentleman himself. The fact is, though full young to be brought forward for the Presidency, he is a man of high qualities; modest, wise for his years, self-reliant, brave, collected and calm amid dangers. He has encountered trials and conquered difficulties which few men could have coped with successfully. His victories have been over the rigors of Nature, in their sternest aspect—in the bottomless snow-drifts of desert and untroubled mountains. In the hardy pursuits of the explorer few men have perilled as much or suffered as much as Col. FREMONT. In this path of duty and distinction he early excited our admiration and interest. He served, it is true, a brief space in the Senate of the United States; but his yet short life has been so largely spent in the intrepid adventures of the wilderness that he is comparatively unknown as a politician.

In saying thus much in justice to Col. FREMONT, we at the same time explain the reason for the surprise with which his prompt nomination struck us.

The Philadelphia North American remarks as follows: To those who have watched the progress of recent events in New York, as well as in the Eastern, and a portion of the Western, States, this result was not unexpected; the manifestations of preference in those quarters having been too palpable to be mistaken. In this city, however, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania, Judge McLean, of Ohio, was the favorite candidate, as it was believed that he would more effectively concentrate the elements of opposition than any other, while it was felt that his long life of valuable public service furnished an ample guaranty that, in his keeping, the administration of the general government would be perfectly secure.—That he has not been chosen will be to others a source of much greater disappointment than it will to himself; and we are quite sure that, in the continued faithful discharge of the trusts belonging to the high station which he has so long adorned, he will be of not less value to his country than he could have been even in the exalted post to which his friends desired to transfer him.

Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, and is at present, we believe, in the forty-third year of his age. His achievements as a pioneer in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, and the gallant bearing he exhibited during the conquest of California, are familiar to the country. In all the circumstances in which he was placed during those exciting periods, his department was that of a brave, sagacious and prudent man; and whether on the trackless paths of the lonely snow-covered Sierra, or amid the turmoil of the battle-field his coolness and self-possession never forsook him. Calm, resolute and undimmed, he met with similar fortitude the perils of starvation in the wilderness, or death in the fray; and displayed an equal capacity for command and endurance. In his reports to the Department on the subject of his expeditions, Col. Fremont has shown quick observation, careful examination and wise conclusions; and given evidence of superior native intellect, diligently cultivated by study, combined with a wide range of information. During his brief term of service in the U. S. Senate, he made a most favorable impression on that body by his modest demeanor and his statesmanlike views; and in his various publications on topics of public concern, there are abundant proofs of enlarged and liberal opinion. In reference to the slavery question his position is identical with that which is rapidly becoming the universal sentiment at the North, viz: no interference with the institution where it exists under the sanction of the Federal Constitution, but hostility to its extension over soil which is now free.

It will thus be seen that the Republican Convention has presented for the suffrages of the country a candidate largely endowed with the qualities requisite to a proper discharge of the duties belonging to the Presidential office. Whether the same enthusiasm which prevailed among the delegates by whom he was nominated will be found to pervade the communities they severally represent, can, of course, only be known hereafter; but it is certain that his strength in the approaching canvass will greatly depend upon the extent to which interests now apparently adverse, or at least indifferent, can be induced to engage in a common and vigorous effort.

Platform of the Republican Party.
 This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

Resolved, That, as our Republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence, or extension therein.

Resolved, That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the duty and the right of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare & secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and outrageous nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law;

The freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and quality of rights among citizens who oppose all prospective legislation affecting their security.

A very enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, which was addressed by a large number of gentlemen.

The Anti-Fillmore American Convention at New York remained in session until the return of their committee from the Republican Convention; but failing to get a candidate for Vice President, as they desired, great indignation was expressed in the Convention. On Friday morning, however, as it was understood Mr. Banks would decline, the Convention nominated John C. Fremont for President and Wm. F. Johnson for Vice President.

The Whigs of the district of Columbia, with a number of Whig members of Congress, were to have a meeting on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of consulting on the course which their duty to their country and their party prescribed to them in the approaching Presidential contest.

Mr. Dayton was officially informed, on Thursday, of his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Republican Convention. He made an address endorsing the platform and accepting the nomination.

The steamers America arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday with dates to the 7th. The cotton market had slightly declined, under the influence of the news from the U. States. There was much talk of American affairs, the dismissal of Mr. Crampton being fully anticipated—but an announcement to that effect had exercised no influence on the funds.

Several destructive freshets had occurred in France. Not less than 500 houses had been destroyed at Lyons, and 150 at Avignon, but at the latest accounts the waters were subsiding. The Government had given ten million of francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The Spanish fleet ordered to Mexico consists of 11 ships, including two ships-of-the-line and four steamers.

The steamer Niagara sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 122 passengers, and nearly a million of dollars in specie.

The investigating committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Howard and Sherman, reached Washington on Thursday. They are accompanied by Messrs. Joel Walker, Dr. Armstrong, and Mr. John Baker, a deputation of Wyandotte Indians, also from Kansas. Gen. Whitfield, the delegate in Congress from Kansas, has also returned to Washington. These gentlemen, it is understood, say that the affairs in the territory are by no means in as bad a state as has been represented, and that such representations will be made to the government at Washington as will soon put a stop to all further difficulties.

The steamer Atlantic, with Mr. Fillmore on board as a passenger, is due at New York to-day, and extensive arrangements have been made in that City to receive him. A committee will also be in waiting to invite him to Philadelphia.

Harper's Magazine, for July, is already on our table. It is a beautiful number, and its reading matter is choice. There is a very large amount of illustrations, amongst which not the least interesting are those in regard to the Great Seal of the U. States.

A son of Mr. F. W. Brimmerman, living about 3 miles east of Frederick, on the Baltimore Turnpike, met with an awful death on last Tuesday afternoon. He had been ploughing and was riding the horse home, when he stopped for some purpose at a blacksmith shop on the way, and in the act of dismounting the horse started; his feet became entangled in the traces, and he was thus dragged over the rough turnpike, through the gate and over the Moneeys bridge, for half a mile or more, to his home, where he was brought a corpse. The body was terribly mutilated, the skull fractured, and several of the limbs broken. He was a very fine youth, of excellent disposition and industrious habits.

A young man named Conrad Schelling, in the employ of Mr. Awald, Ladies' shoemaker, in Westminster, accidentally shot himself on the evening of the 11th. He had loaded his gun to shoot a bird, and in passing it through the window, accidentally struck the cock, when the gun exploded, lodging the entire contents in his abdomen. He lingered until next morning.

The New York Commercial, an old line whig journal, has hauled down the Fillmore flag since that gentleman's letter of acceptance has appeared. The Commercial is of opinion that Mr. Fillmore has virtually ignored the existence of the whig party, and declines support as a whig. It therefore urges a whig national convention to determine the course of the whigs in the contest.

The last news from Kansas is, that a band of 250 Missourians were encamped three miles from Lawrence; and that Col. Sumner was on his way for Lawrence, with a strong body of troops, including a company of artillery. The pro-slavery Vigilance committee of Leavenworth had renewed their notice to the Free State men to quit the Territory. Col. Sumner had warned the Missourians to desist.

It is strongly rumored that the Mexican government has proposed to the United States some arrangement whereby the latter may take possession of the isthmus of Tehuantepec upon certain conditions.—This transit will become of the greatest importance to us if difficulties should occur between us and foreign powers in relation to Central America. It was deemed of so much importance to Mr. Polk that he authorized the offer of fifteen millions for that ship-of-war.

Mexico, of course, requires some consideration for it now, either in money or in protection against Spanish aggression.

There were on the 14th inst. at the port of Boston 179 vessels, at New York 933, and at Baltimore 96; and on the 7th inst. at Charleston 56; at Savannah 36; at Mobile 38; and at New Orleans 154.

Texas is said to have increased in population during the last ten years at the rate of about four hundred per cent., a thing unprecedented in the South.

The Cathedral of St. Louis, at New Orleans, was robbed of \$300 worth of sacred vessels last week.

Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

Resolved, That, as our Republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence, or extension therein.

Resolved, That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the duty and the right of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare & secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and outrageous nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law;

The freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

